

TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.

BY FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

[Entered July 1, 1904, as second class matter at the postoffice at Topeka, Kan., under the act of congress.]

VOLUME XXXII.—No. 42

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka, Kan., or to any part of the state, by mail, one year, \$1.00; three months, \$0.30; six months, \$0.50; by mail, one year, \$1.00; three months, \$0.30; six months, \$0.50. Single copies, 5 cents. The paper has a carrier system.

TELEPHONE.
Business Office, Bell 101.
Editorial Office, Bell 101.
Reporters' Room, Bell 101.
Advertising Office, Bell 101.

PERMANENT HOME.
Topeka State Journal building, 200 and 202 Kansas avenue, corner of Eighth.
NEW YORK OFFICE:
411 Broadway, Room 101.
CHICAGO OFFICE:
140 North Dearborn.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
100 North Third.

FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Topeka Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that organization for publication in Topeka. The news is received in the State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

The hour of Lawson's triumph over the "system" appears to be at hand.

The Standard Oil company may not be a trust but it is something just as bad.

Washington pays her dog catcher \$1,500 a year. That is cheap enough if he catches all the dogs and keeps them caught.

One-third of the members of the United States senate retire every two years, not including those indicted or convicted of crime.

The railroads should take warning from the experience of the Standard Oil. The state might decide to operate the roads itself, in an emergency.

It looks now as though the car might need at home some of those flocks which he sent to the front shortly after the opening of hostilities.

The Indiana legislature proposes to prohibit the making, selling or smoking of cigarettes in the Hoosier state. That is about as sensible as it would be to forbid by legal enactment the use of a certain kind of liquor while leaving the citizen free to indulge in all the others.

Exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1904, the first year under the new reciprocity treaty, were larger than in any earlier year in the history of our trade with that island, and were \$8.9 per cent in excess of those of the immediately preceding year. Practically every article of importance exported to Cuba showed an increase in 1904 compared with 1903, and in the few articles showing a decrease the reduction in value was, in some cases at least, due to lower prices, while quantities were greater than those of the preceding year. Flour, cattle, lard, lumber, coal, boots and shoes, corn, cotton cloths, mineral oils, and furniture, in the order here stated, form the largest items in the exports to the island during the year.

One of the improvements that are likely to come with good roads is the trackless trolley. Experiments with trackless trolley cars, large, heavy vehicles resembling automobile omnibuses which run on the ordinary surface of good public highways but derive their motive power from overhead trolley wires, have been fairly successful in Germany and France, especially the former country. It is found that about 25 per cent more power is required for operating a given number of vehicles than would be required on tracks such as are used for American suburban and interurban electric lines, but there is a very great saving in the cost of equipping a trackless trolley road, compared with the common kind. For that reason it is thought that the trackless trolley may prove very useful in districts where there is not enough traffic to warrant the expense of building electric railways.

The Baltimore Herald submits a recent additions to the language the following:

Beckwith, noun. A dupe; a gullible person; one who may be easily hoodwinked.
Chadwick, verb. To outrageously bunko; to flagrantly victimize. To Chadwick a person is to obtain property or credit on the flimsiest security.
Bunked, verb. To victimize; to outrageously hoodwink. Also, Chadwicked, verb. To victimize; to outrageously hoodwink. To Chadwick a person is to obtain property or credit on the flimsiest security.
Colorado, verb. To constantly disturb; to create endless confusion; to keep in a turmoil. Used colloquially in a profane sense, "We have a Colorado of a time."
Pennypacker, noun. A vain, arrogant fellow. An important person who pretends to autocratic powers. A laughing stock. A male scold.

The immense consumption of sugar in the United States is the subject of a letter from Francis Wayland Glen to the New York World. Some of Mr. Glen's figures are as follows: We consumed 2,549,943 tons of sugar in 1903, and 2,767,162 tons in 1904, an increase of 217,219 tons. The per capita gain in consumption was 3 1/2 pounds. Our domestic production of sugar was as follows in 1904: Beet, 170,135 tons (a decrease of 77,428 tons from 1903); cane, 223,649 tons; total, 393,784 tons. In other words, we produced only 43,784 of the 2,767,162 tons of sugar which we consumed. The American Sugar Refining company, or the "sugar trust," refined 1,523,244 tons in 1904, leaving 1,026,393 tons as the amount refined by other concerns. Remarkably that Cuba's capacity for production is 8,000,000 tons annually, while the American capacity seems destined never to come within hailing distance of the domestic demand, Mr. Glen

urges that by repealing all duties on sugar we might effect an annual saving to consumers of over \$120,000,000.

THE FIGHT FOR RATES.

If the state of Kansas means to regulate freight rates and to correct unjust and discriminating tariffs, the senate should pass what is known as the Garver bill, which came to that body with the unanimous approval of the house.

If the state does not mean to regulate freight rates, if it intends to go on in the future as it has in the past and permit the railroads to conduct freight matters under their own sweet will, the legislature will pass what is known as the Smith bill.

In fact, the Smith bill puts the state, so far as freight interests are concerned, in worse shape than at present. The Smith bill is weaker and not so good as the present railroad law.

It is an easy matter for railway employees and railway interests to intimidate shippers and that is just what has been done in Topeka today. Jobbers are given to understand that they are likely to lose what favorable rates they have if they persist in supporting the railroad bill which really regulates rates.

This thing should be clearly remembered: The rates charged in Kansas by railroads between many localities are from two to three times rates charged through Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Texas and other states. Why should freight rates be doubled and tripled when freight for Kansas passes the Missouri river?

To Senator Betts, and other senators: If you are in your present position to do what the railroads want you to do, vote for the Smith bill. If you are in your present position to help the Kansas public secure fair and reasonable rates and charges that are not discriminating, you will vote for the Garver bill.

The Garver bill is not going to do injustice to the railroads, but if carried out it will compel the railroads to do justice to the people. Other states are regulating freight rates. Let Kansas get into line.

The jobbers of this town only ask for fair treatment and they need not be afraid, if this Garver bill pass, that they will not get fair treatment, the railroad companies notwithstanding. Neither need the railroads themselves fear the bill. The bill is to secure justice for both sides. The rankest injustice now often prevails against the shipper or receiver of freight. The facts show this. Double and triple rates west of the Missouri river prove this.

Here is a quotation: "As a railroad man I have for years preached to the railroad managers the doctrine of consideration of the rights of the people. I have told them that they should stop any attempts to manipulate politics and legislation, and should not oppose reasonable efforts at reforms and rational government supervision."

Some railroad men of my acquaintance think an attempt to introduce government supervision of rates is a mischievous and middle-class impertinence. They resent it, and announce their intention to fight the movement to the last ditch. But that is absurd in this day and generation. These men are behind the times. In many states boards of railroad commissioners fix the rates and the roads comply with their decrees. "The president does not wish to work any injustice to the railroad industry. He is not engaged in a hue and cry against corporations. But he is right, eternally right, in his declaration that reforms of method are needed, and they are needed as much by the railroads themselves as by the people. My experience has shown me that the most harm done to the railroads in this country is done by themselves."

Who used these words? Some enemy of the railroads? Some agitator? No. No less a person than Paul Morton of the Santa Fe. He knows that freight regulation is coming and is right and necessary.

OUR COMPETITOR IN COTTON.

The cotton industry of British India and its growth in recent years, discussed in a report just received by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, shows that the number of mills in India at the end of the fiscal year 1903-4 was 294, against 137 in the fiscal year 1893-4, and in 1902-3 the number of spindles was 5,213,244, against 2,223,681 in 1892-3. The number of persons employed was 156,271 in 1903-4, against 120,570 in 1892-3. The nominal capital and debentures in 1903-4 amounted to about 65 million dollars, of which 50 million dollars was paid up.

The number of spindles in the United States is about four times as great as that of India, while the rate of increase in the number of spindles in operation has averaged in the case of the United States 715,000 per annum, and in the case of India 167,000 per annum during the past decade.

These figures, indicating the growth in the cotton manufacturing industries of India and the United States, respectively, and the relative manufacturing facilities of the two countries, are especially interesting in view of the fact that India is the second largest cotton producing country of the world, her total production averaging about 2 million bales annually, against an average of about 10 million bales for the United States while Egypt ranks third with an average production of over 1 million bales annually. The statistics of the commerce of India show that that country, with its population of 300,000,000 people demanding cotton manufactures and its large supply of cheap labor, exported in 1903-4, the latest available year, \$88,381,000 pounds of raw cotton, 232 million pounds of twist and yarn, valued at \$2.6 million dollars, and 16 million yards of cotton piece goods,

valued at 4.8 million dollars; and in the same year imported 2,033 million yards of cotton piece goods, valued at about \$9 million dollars. It thus appears that India, although a cotton growing country and possessed of an unlimited supply of cheap labor and with British capital available for investment in its industries, exports but about one-half of the raw cotton which it produces and imports about 93 1/2 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures annually.

JATHAWKER JOYS.

Don't figure on getting a job on the refinery. Convicts will see to that. The ups and downs of life bring out the best of umbrellas and senators. Several walking delegates have ridden to Topeka lately at the expense of some one else.

Fixing up the state printing plant is quite a job. But the state printer gets \$3,000. That is assured.

A Great Bend man claims his girl cares for neither oysters or ice cream. But how about chocolate drops?

It is past the middle of February and the oil dealers are nearly out. But prices are not retreating to the cellar.

A Parsons woman claims she can now decorate her face as well as nature does. But it cost her years and money to learn it.

A woman can make a fool of almost anything. Why not let the Kansas legislature secure Mrs. Chadwick for the Standard Oil case?

Topeka barbers have a million or so coming to him from distant relatives. Just in time to invest in Standard Oil or railway stocks, isn't it?

Emporia claims that one man in town out of a hundred to the occasion who his corns are tread upon. And then he has something to say in addition.

Beer isn't the only thing being circulated in Leavenworth. There is a half dozen unspeakable court scandals that are only whispered about.

Governor Hoch is threatened by several colored politicians with being bought if he doesn't veto the separate high school bill. Yet a great many white people favor the bill.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.] A multitude of sinners rely on charity.

The cup that cheers is a hollow mockery. Exceedingly proper people are seldom interesting.

Some women reign, and others positively atone. The man who has no enemies may also have no friends.

A lack of appreciation is generally due to a lack of merit. The woman who can inspire no envy feels that she has lived in vain.

The energy that women expend in making fools of men would run an empire. A canal boat doesn't need fingers, but it couldn't get along very well without toes.

There is a difference between a shaft of wit and a funny tombstone inscription. Keep your mouth shut today and you won't have to square yourself tomorrow.

A man can lose more money through his own folly than he can through a golf course. It is the well-preserved woman who realizes that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

There isn't anything in the whole world that a man knows as much about as a woman knows about dress.

Sillicus—"Are they happily married?" Cynicus—"I imagine so. He is one of the best listeners I know."

Love is a flame that fiercely burns its own funeral pyre. And then the victim sadly learns. A burnt child dreads the fire.

ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

Two Persons Killed and One Seriously Injured.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Two passengers killed and one seriously injured in the result of the wreck of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train near Wotia, Ia., today, as reported to the general offices of the railroad company in this city. The dead: HENRY MEHLER, residence unknown. REV. J. B. JOHNSON, supposed to be from Harian, Ia. Seriously injured: L. E. Kent, Morris, Ill. The train was known as No. 5, Chicago and Denver express, and left Chicago last night at 10 o'clock.

HEARST AFTER THEM.

Would Put Pipe Lines Under Interstate Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Representative Hearst (N. Y.) introduced a bill today placing pipe lines for the transportation of oil under the interstate commerce act for regulation as "common carriers."

Manager—"What do you want to be a star for?" Actress—"Well, I have failed at everything else."—Brooklyn Life.

PIANOS

We have some fine makes of Pianos, new in this city, the

Clarendon Piano AND THE Armstrong Piano

which we will be glad to show you how deserving they are of your consideration. They are very moderate in price considering their real musical value.

E. B. Guild Music Co.

FRANK PROUTY HERE.

Arranging to Entertain Editors With a Buffalo Hunt.

Frank Prouty, an old Topeka newspaper man whose father formerly owned a part of the Topeka "Record," as well as the "Commonwealth," was in the city today in the interests of the annual convention of the National Educational association, which meets this year during June 6, 7 and 8 at Guthrie, Okla. Mr. Prouty is now editing the "Star" at Falls, I. T.

The management of the Miller ranch, which is south over the line from Arkansas City, is exceeding itself in preparations for entertaining the members of the convention. The Miller boys will give an entertainment lasting over three days beginning with June 6, at which there will be a grand meet of cowboys, buffaloes and Indians. An effort is being made to reenact some of the early frontier scenes on the plains. A herd of 300 buffaloes, 500 cowboys and some 5,000 of the tribal Indians from the territory will be on hand to aid in the entertainment which is being put up by the Miller boys at an expense of approximately \$5,000. They expect to make it last for three days.

A representation will be given of an old time buffalo hunt and a buffalo will be hunted and killed. Three of the animals will be roasted and distributed free to those attending. Mr. Prouty, who is a representative from the Fifth district to the territorial legislature, returned to his home this evening accompanied by his sister, Miss Lenna Prouty.

SUES CITY RAILWAY.

Mrs. Nigdon Asks \$10,000 for Personal Injuries.

Mrs. C. M. Nigdon this afternoon filed suit in the Shawnee county district court against the Topeka Railway company for \$10,000 damages.

She alleges in her petition that because of the negligence of the motorman of a West Tenth avenue car, she was run down at Tenth avenue and Tyler street, September 21, 1904, and badly injured. She says that she sustained a fracture of the skull and bad bruises about the lower limbs which caused partial paralysis.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Rev. Hugh Park McClurkin, D. D., who died on Saturday morning at his residence, 1138 Fillmore street, was the son of John and Elizabeth McClurkin. He was born near Rock Creek, Chester district, South Carolina, November 12, 1823.

His parents were among the early Covenanters of the south and removed from that country on account of slavery in the fall of 1832.

They settled near Sparta, Ill. He received his early education in the schools of native and adopted countries and graduated from Duquesne college in 1845.

He studied theology in Cincinnati Presbytery and was licensed by the Lakes Presbytery in 1847. He was ordained by the Pittsburg Presbytery and installed pastor of the Salt Creek congregation, near New Concord, O., October 15, 1850.

He was a powerful influence in the pulpit but he was also a mighty power for good in the community.

He resigned this charge in October, 1882.

He was pastor at Wahoo, Neb., from 1882 to 1891; at the U. S. church at Denison, Kan., two years, and his last charge was in the Reformed Presbyterian church in Topeka, from 1896 to 1902.

Since that time he has been in feeble health.

Dr. McClurkin was an able divine, a clear thinker, an eloquent preacher, a man of deep spiritual character, a champion of reform, and accomplished much for the betterment of man and the upbuilding of the kingdom of God by his own useful ministry.

He leaves a wife and five children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The funeral will be held at the Second Presbyterian church, Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m. Interment in Topeka cemetery.

There will be no quorum and also a debate on the adoption of the resolution.

After a prolonged discussion the rules were passed. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed.

In the House. Washington, Feb. 20.—A resolution providing for early consideration of bills at the request of the senate was adopted in the house today.

It was adopted under suspension of the rules and was opposed by Mr. Maddox (Ga.), who forced a count of the house on a point of no quorum and also a debate on the adoption of the resolution.

After a prolonged discussion the rules were passed. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed.

The Hudson Is Frozen. New York, Feb. 20.—From Tarrytown to Nyack the Hudson river is frozen over solidly for the first time in ten years. In the channel at Dobbs Ferry the ice is eight inches thick.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our friends for their sympathy and kind assistance in these, our sad hours of bereavement.

WM. BARTELL AND FAMILY.

"But he is a man to be trusted?" "Well, nearly everybody in this town seems to trust him, as far as I can find out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

James Lloyd Scott died Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, at his residence, 1021 Quincy street, after an illness of four months, at an age of 84 years and 3 days. Mr. Scott was born in Baltimore county, Md., February 14, 1821. From there he moved to Ohio at an early age, and was afterward one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln county, Kansas, going there in 1857, where he commenced his career as a private surveyor. He had an intimate acquaintance with the public men of the early days. He was a free state man in the early struggle in Kansas. From 1857 till 1859, he was a justice of the peace in Lincoln county, and was also deputy sheriff. In 1859 he was elected county treasurer of Lincoln county under the territorial authority, an office which was extended under the state laws, and was re-elected under the state laws in 1861, holding the position four years, after which he was in business in Mound City and Fort Scott until 1870, when he removed to Independence at the opening of the Osage Indian reservation. At Independence he was in public office, and held the office of justice of the peace, police judge and United States commissioner. During the war, he was quartermaster of the Sixth Kansas infantry in the battle of Westport. He has been a resident of this city since 1882. He was a member of Lincoln lodge No. 17, of this city, who will have charge of the services at the cemetery. He is survived by a widow and four children: Mrs. J. M. Scott, wife of John Scott, who was a member of the Masonic lodge No. 17, of this city, who will have charge of the services at the cemetery. Frank C. postmaster at Valley Falls; William L. grandmaster of the Masonic lodge No. 17, of this city. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 1 p. m., from the residence.

Piso's Cure has cured coughs for many years. It is still on the market. Etc.

ROOSEVELT GIVES UP.

Has No Hope of Railroad Legislation at This Session.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Roosevelt, who has been for weeks hopeful that some definite action might be taken at the present session of congress on the railroad rate question, practically has relinquished the idea of securing legislation on the subject this winter. It is reasonably certain that he will not call an extraordinary session of congress to meet in the spring, but unless he changes his mind, he will call congress together probably next October.

Representatives Esch and Townsend, joint authors of the rate bill which passed the house, had a talk with the president today. They outlined the rate situation in congress as they have found it. They agreed with him that the prospect for the enactment of rate legislation at this session was remote. They indicated that if no action were taken at this session the subject would be considered thoroughly during the coming summer with the idea of presenting a measure at the next session which very likely would contain some additional features. As the White House House both Messrs. Esch and Townsend expressed the conviction that an extra session would be called for next autumn to deal with the rate question.

WILL BE A BIG EVENT.

Two Hundred and Fifty Tickets Sold for Democratic Banquet.

Final preparations are being made by the Democrats for their banquet, which will be held here this week. Wednesday, on Washington's birthday, Colonel Sapp, who is in charge of the arrangements, states that the banquet will be one of the best which has ever been held of similar character in the city. The idea which is fathering the giving of the banquet is for the establishment of a permanent affair something in the nature of the Kansas Day banquet.

This is the first banquet for many years at which the Democracy of the best Democracy of the state has assembled, according to a statement made by Colonel Sapp. About 350 tickets have been sold thus far and the chances that still more will be sold. The younger blood of the nation will be out in full strength and the absence of a number of the old warriors will be noted. It is stated that the reason for this is the feeling slighted because of the failure on the part of those managing the affair to ask them to appear in response to a toast, J. H. Atwood, national committeeman, it is stated, has refused to accept an invitation for this reason.

NO STATEHOOD ACTION.

Bill Is Set Aside for Swayne Impeachment Trial.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The first part of the senate session today was devoted to routine business. A number of bills were passed, one authorizing the award of bronze medals of honor to persons displaying conspicuous bravery in saving lives in railroad wrecks, which measure had passed the house.

A substitute for a house bill relating to the construction of a dam and reservoir for irrigation, purposes on the Grande in New Mexico was passed.

The motion for a conference on the statehood bill was then considered. There was quite a long discussion on the appointment of conferees, Messrs. Gorman, Teller and Foraker maintaining that the conferees should represent the sentiment of the senate as shown by the bill which finally passed that body and which provided for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico as another, leaving Arizona as a territory.

No action had been taken on the statehood bill at 2 o'clock when it was displaced by the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne.

In the House. Washington, Feb. 20.—A resolution providing for early consideration of bills at the request of the senate was adopted in the house today.

It was adopted under suspension of the rules and was opposed by Mr. Maddox (Ga.), who forced a count of the house on a point of no quorum and also a debate on the adoption of the resolution.

After a prolonged discussion the rules were passed. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed.

The Hudson Is Frozen. New York, Feb. 20.—From Tarrytown to Nyack the Hudson river is frozen over solidly for the first time in ten years. In the channel at Dobbs Ferry the ice is eight inches thick.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our friends for their sympathy and kind assistance in these, our sad hours of bereavement.

WM. BARTELL AND FAMILY.

"But he is a man to be trusted?" "Well, nearly everybody in this town seems to trust him, as far as I can find out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

James Lloyd Scott died Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, at his residence, 1021 Quincy street, after an illness of four months, at an age of 84 years and 3 days. Mr. Scott was born in Baltimore county, Md., February 14, 1821. From there he moved to Ohio at an early age, and was afterward one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln county, Kansas, going there in 1857, where he commenced his career as a private surveyor. He had an intimate acquaintance with the public men of the early days. He was a free state man in the early struggle in Kansas. From 1857 till 1859, he was a justice of the peace in Lincoln county, and was also deputy sheriff. In 1859 he was elected county treasurer of Lincoln county under the territorial authority, an office which was extended under the state laws, and was re-elected under the state laws in 1861, holding the position four years, after which he was in business in Mound City and Fort Scott until 1870, when he removed to Independence at the opening of the Osage Indian reservation. At Independence he was in public office, and held the office of justice of the peace, police judge and United States commissioner. During the war, he was quartermaster of the Sixth Kansas infantry in the battle of Westport. He has been a resident of this city since 1882. He was a member of Lincoln lodge No. 17, of this city, who will have charge of the services at the cemetery. He is survived by a widow and four children: Mrs. J. M. Scott, wife of John Scott, who was a member of the Masonic lodge No. 17, of this city, who will have charge of the services at the cemetery. Frank C. postmaster at Valley Falls; William L. grandmaster of the Masonic lodge No. 17, of this city. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 1 p. m., from the residence.

Piso's Cure has cured coughs for many years. It is still on the market. Etc.

THE MILLS CO.

New Merchandise—First Offering

Tailored Suits.

We are showing the new Spring styles—Etons, Blouses—the 22-inch Jacket and the 7/8 Coat—all excellent styles; Skirts with flounces, the plaited styles and many gored flare effects. Suits from \$10 up.

Spring Jackets.

One style is the box coat, material Covert cloth, Woolltex make; large sleeve, square jacket, strap in back. Priced \$5.00.

Other styles made from Covert cloth—perfect fitting jackets—tailor stitched—high class garments. Priced \$5.75, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$16.50.

Rain Coats.

All the new models in Tan, Oxford, Olive Tan, plain tailored styles; also the shirred effects. Priced from \$7.50 to \$25.

Silk Shirt Waist Suits.

Many new and attractive models and in all the desirable new colorings—brown, blue, green, red, and black. Give us the opportunity to show these to you. Price range from \$12.50 to \$35.

New Muslin Undergarments.

Our assorting is never more complete than now of the celebrated "Home Made" brand of these garments—the best of materials, dainty, sheer and attractively trimmed—truly as rich and elegant as any made at home garments could be.

Silken Fabrics.

We are now showing a very large assortment of Silks suitable for Suits; colors and black being much used for that purpose. Everything points to this being a "silk season," and we have bought accordingly; we never had so large a showing—shall be pleased to give you a showing.

LOCAL MENTION.

The floor of the portico at the Auditorium needs the care and attention of a broom in the hands of the caretaker. At present the front of the portico looks like a pig sty. Street cleaners, clean it. Street debris and other leavings strewn the front. Water and a broom could do some effective work.

The sewer in the Fifth ward caved in at the corner of Eighteenth and Kansas avenue yesterday. No one was hurt or endangered but it means somewhat of a loss to the contractors as a very nearly 50 tons of material caved in, in a length of 35 feet. The sewer was not properly supported and the water and moisture did the rest.

There are plenty of calls for hired girls and cooks at the free employment agency at the city hall. Thus far the agency has not had enough help to supply the demand.